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68 L. R. A. 33, not to be sufficient to establish the *corpus delicti*. The other authorities on proof of *corpus delicti* in criminal case are collated in an elaborate note to this case.

CRIMINAL LAW—EVIDENCE—LETTER OF ACCUSED TO WIFE.—A letter written by an accused to his wife and intercepted in transmission is held in *Hammons v. State* (Ark.), 68 L. R. A. 234; to be admissible against him.

CRIMINAL LAW—BURGLARY—OWNER OF HORSE REMOVING SAME FROM LIVERY STABLE.—That burglary may be committed by the owner of a horse in feloniously breaking and entering into a livery stable where it is kept, for the purpose of removing it and depriving the stable keeper of his lien upon it for food and care, is held in *State v. Nelson* (Wash.), 68 L. R. A. 283.

CRIMINAL LAW—HOMICIDE IN PERPETRATING CONSPIRACY TO ROB—INTENT.—One on trial for murder perpetrated in carrying out a conspiracy to rob is held, in *People v. Lawrence* (Cal.), 68 L. R. A. 193, to have no right to object to the use of the language, "even if he did not intend to take life, and regretted that it was done," in an instruction that he was guilty of murder if one of the party killed a person in carrying out the conspiracy. The other authorities on homicide in carrying out unlawful conspiracy are collated in a note to this case.

RAILROADS—NEGLIGENCE OF EMPLOYEES—DUTY TO DRUNKEN PASSENGER.—A railroad company whose employees in charge of the train knowingly permit a person who is beastly drunk to go out alone upon the platform of a moving car is held, in *Fox v. Michigan C. R. Co.* (Mich.), 68 L. R. A. 336, to be liable for injury caused by his falling from the platform.

WILLS—UNDUE INFLUENCE—PERSUASION.—Honest and moderate intercession or persuasion, unaccompanied with fraud or deceit, and where the testator has not been threatened or put to fear by the flatterer or persuader, is held, in *Kennedy v. Dickey* (Md.), 68 L. R. A. 317, not to be such undue influence as will annul a will.

INTOXICATING LIQUORS—LICENSE—FIT PERSON—SEC. 141 OF TAX BILL, VA. CODE 1904 P. 2256.—A person who, in connection with his saloon, has been running a gambling house, which he knows to be contrary to law, but which has not been interfered with by the police officers because of his payment of periodical sums as fines, is held, in *Whissen v. Furth* (Ark.), 68 L. R. A. 161, not to possess the good moral character necessary to receive a liquor license.

Sec. 141 of Tax Bill, Va. Code 1904, p. 2256, provides, in effect, that the court must be fully satisfied that the applicant for liquor license is a "fit person to conduct such business." Just what constitutes a fit person to conduct liquor business has never been determined.